Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1802. [NO. 380.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,
Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.— ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.
Kendal Cottons,
Kerleys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Feb. 8. Auctioneers

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Feb. 8. Vendue Master.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL about 15 years old. Enquire of the Printers.
Feb. 10. d3w

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Saturday the sixth day of March next, will be offered for sale on the premises, for ready money,
A Lot of Ground
Containing half an acre; lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria; extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with kitchen and other out houses upon the lot. The lot is subject to an annual rent which will be made known on the day of sale. As the lot is large it will be divided into smaller dividends, and sold either in parcels or altogether as will best suit purchasers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Comrs.
Feb. 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Grocery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince street,
Fresh Oranges and Lemons in boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in frails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.
Also,
Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.
R. Island Cheese and Potatoes
of a superior quality,
Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY LINE.
Thomas Simms.
Feb. 6. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburgs
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.
December 29. d

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.
About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, mens' fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.
The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.
It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.
J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2. d
☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

To Hire,

By the Month or Year,
A young Negro Man. He has served as a domestic servant, is cleanly and active, and of a good temper.
Apply to
Dr. DOUGLASS.
Jan. 29. eo7t

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.
At his Store in town,
Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James R Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.
For Sale,
One Share in the Potomac Company,
A number of valuable Lots in town.
Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.
To Let,
A two story Frame House on Duke street, with a large garden and well of good water at the door.
12 mo. 18. d

Alexandria Library Company

THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Council Chamber, on Monday the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.
JAMES KENNEDY, sen. Sec'ry.
Feb. 1. d

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,
90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,
East-India Goods.
Also,
The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaister of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.
January 22. d

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.
Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

For Sale,
Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.
☞ *The HOPE will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next.*
Jan. 11. d

Wanted to Purchase

Marine Shares of Alexandria. Apply to
WILLIAM HODGSON.
January 22. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

GEORGE KOCH,

Manufacturer of Chip and Straw Hats and Scoops,
AT GRACEHAM,
Having entered into contracts which preclude him from disposing of those articles by the Box, takes the liberty of requesting his friends and customers to direct their future orders to
Messrs. A. and I. SHRIVER,
IN FREDERICK-TOWN;
with whom he is under contract for a regular and extensive supply, and where orders will be properly and respectfully attended to, upon terms fully as advantageous, and more convenient, than would have been in the power of the manufacturer.
Frederick Town, Feb. 12. 3w

A stated Meeting of the *St. Andrew's Society,* will be held at Gadsby's tavern, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 6 P. M.
By order of the President,
A. HENDERSON,
Feb. 12. Secretary.

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER LUCY,
Captain Snow, 90 Tons burthen, to Europe, or any port in the West-Indies—apply to the Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to the subscribers.
JANNEY & PATON.
January 22.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to exchange for Flour,
1900 bushels of excellent Turk's Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.
I have also,
20 quarter casks Port Wine.
WM HODGSON.
F. 6.

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of
French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

ROBERT T. HOOE & CO.

Have imported by the ship Fabius, from Liverpool,
56 crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.
They have likewise on hand,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality, in qr casks; Sugar by the hhd. or barrel; Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans,
And a variety of German Linens.
Feb. 5. eo

DIRECT FOR LONDON.

The SHIP
PAULINA,
Capt. JOHN BORROWDALE,
Will sail in eight days. For CABIN PASSAGE, *only*, apply to the master on board, lying at Wilsen's wharf.
Feb. 9 eo3t

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, January 19.

JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. Calhoun, of South-Carolina—

Much time, Mr. Preſident, has been ſpent in the important debate on the reſolution before you; great ingenuity, great abilities, and much eloquence have been diſplayed on the occaſion, by gentlemen on both ſides of the queſtion, and the ſubject preſented in almoſt every poſſible point of view. For me, therefore, at this late ſtage of the debate to riſe, for the firſt time in this Houſe, on a ſubject of ſuch magnitude and intricacy, already ſo ably diſcuſſed, and expect to throw much light on the ſubject, or find much new ground to tread on, would be preſumptions. But, thinking as I do, that the preſent queſtion, both in principle and in its conſequences, is of the higheſt importance to the union; under this impreſſion, under this conviction, I ſhould be unfairhful to my own feelings, were I to give a ſilent vote on the occaſion. If I can, therefore, throw but the weight of a feather in the ſcale that I think ought to preponderate, I ſhall think myſelf juſtified in doing ſo.—But, ſir, the ſubject has been ſo much exhauſted, as well as the patience of the Houſe, that I ſhall endeavour to be as conciſe as poſſible, and draw into as narrow a circle as ſo extenſive a ſubject will admit, the leading features of the caſe, which I apprehend, ſhould have moſt weight in deciding the queſtion. Firſt then I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that the preſent reſolution in its effects is repugnant to the expreſs letter and ſpirit of the conſtitution—And ſecondly, I ſhall contraſt the obvious and natural conſequences that will ariſe from agreeing to the reſolution, with thoſe that would follow, ſhould we diſagree. On the firſt point, the moſt important, as well as the moſt proper queſtion is, have we power nuder the federal conſtitution to repeal the late act of Congreſs, ſo far as it reſpects the office and ſalary of the judges appointed under that act? If by the letter and expreſs words of the conſtitution we have not that power, then farther reaſoning on the ſubject would be unneceſſary, and argument drawn from expediency or inexpediency would be uſeleſs and irrelevant to the queſtion.

I am not, ſir, diſpoſed to advocate the late judiciary ſyſtem in all its modifications, as I think it imperfect and not adequate to the purpoſes intended, and that it is not ſuch an arrangement of the judiciary as ought to have been adopted. But, as it has got into exiſtence, and is in operation, and the judges appointed under the act, commiſſioned, agreeable to the conſtitution, during good behaviour; the ground is now changed; and although previous to the adoption of the act, oppoſition to the inexpediency of the meaſure would have been right, would have been proper; yet now under exiſting circumſtances, as the law has paſſed and the conſtitution has attached to the office of the judges appointed under it, durability of office co-extenſive with good behavior, to amend would be proper, but to repeal the act, at leaſt ſo far as it affects the judges, would be unconſtitutional; for I am of opinion, that as ſoon as their appointments were completed and their commiſſions during good behavior received, that then their offices as judges were completely beyond the reach of legiſlative power; and that therefore the preſent reſolution in its operations, ſo far as it reſpects the office of the judges, is unconſtitutional, and ought not to be agreed to.

Permit me here, ſir, to define the legal rules of explaining a deed, a law, or conſtitutional point, and then to apply the part of the conſtitution in queſtion to that rule. The rule of law is, to make ſuch an expoſition of the ſection or clauſe under conſideration, as will comport with the plan meaning, when the words were taken in their common and uſual acceptation, agreeable to the Engliſh language; if the clauſe is compoſed of dubious and uncertain expreſſions that will admit of different meanings, or if ſeveral parts of the inſtrument ſeem to contradict or be repugnant to each other, then the rule is, to make ſuch a conſtructio, if poſſibe, as will be conſiſtent with reaſon and agreeable to the intention and purview of the whole inſtrument taken together. I think I am correct on the rule of law, let us now examine the parts of the conſtitution connected with the preſent ſubject, and apply to them the rules of law; amongſt the detailed powers of the legiſlature under the 8th ſec. of the 1ſt art. of the conſtitution, we find the following, to wit: "To conſtitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court."

If this was the only clauſe giving the powers to eſtabliſh the inferior courts, I would readily grant, that the legiſlature could make the law and at pleaſure repeal it, and that the judges, as to the tenure of their office under the act, would be at the will of the legiſlature, the exiſtence of the law determining the office of the judge, preciſely in the ſame manner, and on the ſame footing, as of the ſecretary of ſtate, the ſecretary of the Treaſury, and the Secretary of the Navy. But the ſubject is more fully expreſſed and explained under the proper head, in 1ſt ſec. of the 3d article of the Conſtitution, where it ſays, "The judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh.—The judges both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour; and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office."

Here the intention of the Conſtitution is explicit, and cannot be doubted;—plainer words and a more clear conſtructed ſentence cannot be penned. "The judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour." We all fully and at once underſtand what is meant by good behaviour in a judge, the oath he takes and the very nature of his office ſhew it; to act with juſtice, integrity, ability, and honor, and to adminiſter juſtice ſpeedily and impartially, is good behaviour; if he acts contrary, it would be miſbehaviour, and the conſtitution in that caſe has given a remedy by impeachment. If the clauſe therefore admits a certain, clear and conſiſtent conſtruction, and no other part of the conſtitution contains any article contradictory to it, which I contend is the caſe, the conſtrction given by the gentlemen on the other ſide, being by implication only, and that againſt the plain and expreſs words of the clauſe, will not be warranted by the principles of law;—for if the conſtitution is paramount to an act of the legiſlature, then to hold an office during good behaviour, and during the pleaſure of the legiſlature, are ſynonimous terms, it muſt be ſo or the act would be repugnant to the conſtitution.——The Conſtitution on the face of it appears to have been drawn with preciſion and correctneſs, nothing ſuperfluous, nothing difficult. Had the convention intended the conſtruction now inſiſted for by the favourers of the reſolution, to wit: That the judges of the inferior Courts hold their offices not during good behaviour, but at the will of the legiſlature;—an explanatory clauſe after the words "good behaviour" would have been neceſſary and ſhould have been inſerted to this effect: "Provided always, that the judges of ſuch inferior courts ſhall hold their offices only during the exiſtence of the law under which they may be appointed." By the clearneſs with which every part of the conſtitution has been penned, it is right, it is fair, by analogy of reaſoning, to ſay, that as no ſuch proviſion is inſerted, no ſuch ſuppoſed conſtruction was intended, and that therefore the plain letter and ſpirit of the Conſtitution muſt prevail.—But, if poſſible to make the matter more clear and concluſive, I beg indulgence, whilſt I ſtate three colateral arguments which greatly ſtrengthen and enforce the conſtruction, which I advocate, of that part of the Conſtitution. The firſt is, that all enlightened Stateſmen, at leaſt ſince the American Revolution, with concurrent teſtimony agree, that the judiciary ought to be kept ſeparate from, and independent of, the legiſlative and executive powers;—that without this check and controul, there could be no true and rational liberty. Secondly, that the framers of the conſtitution, who were themſelves among the beſt informed and moſt diſtinguiſhed citizens of the Union, intended to keep them diſtinct and ſeparate, as the three great diviſions and ſupporting pillars of the conſtitution; this appears from the diſtinct poſition they aſſigned each on the face of that inſtrument. And thirdly, by the latter part of the 1ſt ſec. of the 3d article, the legiſlature have no power to leſſen a judge's ſalary, even to the amount of one cent. This reſtriction muſt refer to the legiſlature, as they alone have controul over the funds of the government, for the rule of law is, "that is certain, which can be rendered certain." If, therefore, this clauſe reſtrains the legiſlature from even diminiſhing the ſalary of the judge, a fortiori, it prevents the removal from the office itſelf, as the words compoſing the whole clauſe are equally plain and expreſſive. Thus then it appears at leaſt to me, by the plain and obvious conſtruction of the words of the conſtitution, confirmed and explained by the makers of it, that all the judges have a right to hold their offices during good behavior, and that the legiſlature as a creature of that conſtitution, cannot by any legiſlative act, remove them. The gentlemen, who advocate the reſolution, in ſupport of the meaſure, ſay that Virginia, Maryland, and the laſt congreſs afford examples of a legiſlature aboliſhing courts, and removing from office judges, who under a conſtitution held their appointments, as in the preſent caſe, during good behavior. Let us examine the fact and ſee if they apply. Virginia had a general court, with common law juriſdiction, which extended throughout their ſtate, a court of chancery with epuitable juriſdiction, equally extenſive, and a court of admiralty; the judges of theſe three courts, conſtituted the court of appeals. About the year 1787, the legiſlature of that ſtate found it neceſſary to eſtabliſh circuit courts, and in the law, enacted, that 'the judges of the court of appeals, ſhould be the circuit judges.' This law the judges refuſed to execute as unconſtitutional, and ſaid, 'they conſidered themſelves as forming one of the three pillars on which the great fabric of government was erected, and that, when this pillar was endangered, a reſignation would ſubject them to the repreach of deſerting their ſtations, & betraying the ſacred intereſts of ſociety intruſted with them; that the propriety and neceſſity of the independence of the jndges, is evident in reaſon and the nature of their office, and that this applies more forcibly to exclude a dependence on the legiſlature, a branch of whom, in caſes of impeahment, is itſelf a party.' This was the opinion formed on the law, by the then judges who were ſome of the ableſt lawyers, and greateſt ſtateſmen in the Union. I believe the event was, they proteſted againſt the law as unconſtitutional, reſigned their offices, had the reſignations recorded, and afterwaads were appointed circuit judges. If this ſtatement is correct, which I preſume in ſubſtance it is; can it be ſaid, that it affords an example that would juſtify, or in he ſmalleſt degree ſupport the principles of the reſolution? In the caſe of Maryland, I have not had full information, therefore, I cannot decide. In the caſe of Tenneſſee and Kentucky, the diſtrict courts were aboliſhed; the judges were not removed from office; but by law continued as circuit court judges with additional duties and additional ſalary of 500 dollars each. They neither vacated their office, nor had to take a new oath or new commiſſion; therefore in this caſe, there was no violation of the conſtitution. But to ſum the buſineſs up, the caſe of Virginia, is againſt them; the caſe of Kentucky and Tenneſſee, not in point, and Maryland, ſhould it afford an example, is the only and ſolitary one. But let us now ſuppoſe for argument ſake, though the fact is otherwiſe, that half of the ſtates in the Union paſſed ſuch laws; if thoſe laws are founded on wrong and unconſtitutional ground, ſhould they be a precedent for us? Surely not. If they are founded in error, we ought to correct and not continue the error. Some gentlemen have ſaid, although we cannot remove the judge from the office, yet we can remove the office from the judge.—To me, this a paradox in legiſlation. Do we mean to act indirectly, what we would not profeſs to do openly and directly? Are the gentlemen prepared to meet this queſtion in all its conſequences? Let me ſuppoſe they are, and ſketch a law founded on the conſequences of their repealing act, and exhibit the caſe in its real and true light. In framing a law the preamble ſhould ſtate facts, and explain the reaſons for paſſing the act. Suppoſe then, we ſhould introduce, inſtead of their preſent repealing law, the following, viz. Whereas A, B, C, &c. the ſixteen federal judges appointed under the late act of congreſs; although, they have been commiſſioned during good behaviour, and have diſcharged the duties of the office with integrity, ability and honor, yet, we the legiſlature in congreſs aſſembled finding their number to be more than we judge neceſſary for the adminiſtration of juſtice to the good people of the United States, and deeming the law under which they act not the beſt poſſibly ſyſtem that could be adopted, and thinking alſo, that the public good requires, that the judges of the interior courts ſhould not hold their offices during good behavior, but ſhould hold them at the will of the legiſlature: Be it therefore enacted, &c. that the ſaid ſixteen federal judges ſhall be, and they hereby are removed and diſcharged from their reſpective offices as judges, and ſhall not be entitled to any compenſation or ſalary after the paſſing of this act. This act and preamble would be in truth only what the repealing act in its effects intended and will naturally produce.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER IX.

The leading points of the meſſage have been ſufficiently canvaſſed, and it is believed to have been fully demonſtrated, that this communication is chargeable with all the faults which were imputed to it on the outſet of the Examination. We have ſhewn that it has made or attempted to make prodigal ſacrifices of conſtitutional energy, of ſound principle, and of public intereſt. In the doctrine reſpecting war, there is a ſenſeleſs abandonment of the juſt and neceſſary authority of the executive department, in a point material to our national ſafety. In the propoſals to relinquiſh the internal revenue, there is an attempt to eſtabliſh a precedent ruinous to our public credit; calculated to prolong the burthen of the debt, and generally to enfeeble and ſink the government, by depriving it of reſources of great importance to its reſpectability, to the accompliſhment of its moſt ſalutary plans, to its power of being uſeful. In the attack upon the judiciary eſtabliſhment, there is a plain effort to impair that organ of the government; one on which its efficiency and ſucceſs abſolutely depend. In the recommendation to admit indiſcriminately foreign emigrants of every deſcription to the privileges of American citizens, on their firſt entrance into our country, there is an attempt to break down every pale which has been erected for the preſervation of a national ſpirit and national character; and to let in the moſt powerful means of perverting and corrupting both the one and the other.

This is more than the moderate opponents of Mr. Jefferſon's elevation ever feared from his adminiſtration: much more than the moſt wrong-headed of his own ſect dared to hope; it is infinitely more than any one who had read the fair promiſes in his inaugural ſpeech could have ſuſpected. Reflecting men muſt be diſmayed at the proſpect before us. If ſuch rapid ſtrides have been hazarded in the very griſtle of his adminiſtration, what may be expected when it ſhall arrive to manhood? In vain was the collected wiſdom of America convened at Philadelphia. In vain were the anxious labors of a Waſhington beſtowed. Their works are regarded as nothing better than empty bubbles deſtined to be blown away by the mere breath of a diſciple of *Turgot*; a pupil of *Condorcet*.

Though the moſt prominent features of the meſſage have been pourtrayed, and their deformity exhibited in true colours; there remain many leſs important traits not yet touched, which, however, will materially aſſiſt us in determing its true character. To particularize them with minuteneſs would employ more time and labor than the object deſerves; yet to paſs them by wholly, without remark; would be to forego valuable materials for illuſtrating the true nature of the performance under examination.

There remains to be curſorily noticed, a diſpoſition of our chief magiſtrate, far more partial to the ſtate governments, than to our national government; to pull down rather than to build up our federal edifice; to vilify the paſt adminiſtration of the latter; to court for himſelf popular favor

by artifices not to be approved of, either for their dignity, their candor or their patriotism.

Why are we emphatically and faſtidiouſly told, that "the ſtates individually have the *principal* care of our *perſons* our *property* and our *reputation, conſtituting the great ſcale of human concerns.*" Was it to render the ſtate governments more dear to us, more the objects of affectionate ſolicitude! Nothing ſurely was neceſſary on this head; they are already the favorite of the people, and if they do not forfeit the advantage by a moſt groſs abuſe of truſt, muſt, by the very nature of the objects confided to them, continue always to be ſo. What is then to prevent too large a portion of affection from being beſtowed on the general government. No pains on this head were requiſite, not only for the reaſon juſt aſſigned, but for the further reaſon that the more peculiar objects of this government, though no leſs eſſential to our proſperity than thoſe of the ſtate governments, oblige it often to act upon the community in a manner more likely to produce averſion than fondneſs. Accordingly every day furniſhes proof, that it is not the *ſpoiled child* of *the many*. On this point the high example of the preſident himſelf is pregnant with inſtruction. Was it to indicate the ſupreme importance of the ſtate governments over that of the United States? It was as little uſeful, as it was correct. Conſidering the vaſt variety of humours, prepoſſeſſions and localities, which in the moſt diverſified compoſition of theſe ſtates, militate againſt the weight, and authority of the general government, if union under that government is neceſſary, it can anſwer no valuable purpoſe to depreciate its importance in the eyes of the people. It is not correct; becauſe to the care of the Federal government are confided directly, thoſe great general intereſts on which all particular intereſts materially depend: our ſafety in reſpect to foreign nations; our tranquility in reſpect to each other; the foreign and mutual commerce of the ſtates; the eſtabliſhment and regulation of the money of the country; the management of our national finances, indirectly, the ſecurity of liberty by guarantee of a republican form of government to each ſtate; the ſecurity of property by the interdiction of laws violating the obligation of contracts and iſſuing the emiſſions of paper money under ſtate authority; from both of which cauſes the right of property had experienced ſerious injury: the proſperity of agriculture and manufactures as intimately connected with that of commerce, and as depending in a variety of ways upon the agency of the general government: In a word, it is the providence of the general government to manage the greateſt number of thoſe concerns in which its provident activity and exertion are of moſt importance to the people; and we have only to compare the ſtate of our country antecedent to its eſtabliſhment, with what it has been ſince, to be convinced that the moſt operative cauſes of public proſperity depend upon that general government. It is not meant, by what has been ſaid, to inſinuate that the ſtate governments are not extremely uſeful in their proper ſpheres; but the object is to guard againſt the miſchiefs of exaggerating their importance in derogation from that of the general government. Every attempt to do this is, remotely, a ſtab at the union of theſe ſtates; a blow to our collective exiſtence as one people—and to all the bleſſings which are interwoven with that ſacred fraternity.

If it be true as inſinuated that "our organization is too complicated—too expenſive"—let it be ſimplified; let this, however, be done in ſuch a manner as not to mutilate, weaken and eventually deſtroy our preſent ſyſtem, but in a manner to increaſe our energy, and inſure the duration of our national government THE ROCK OF OUR POLITICAL SALVATION.

In this inſinuation, and in the ſuggeſtion that "offices and officers have been unneceſſarily multiplied:" in the intimation that appropriations have not been ſufficiently ſpecified, and that the ſyſtem of accountability to a ſingle department has been diſturbed; in this and in other things too minute to be particularized, we diſcover new proofs of the diſpoſition of the preſent executive, unjuſtly and indecorously to arraign his predeceſſors.

As far as the meſſage undertakes to ſpecify any inſtance of the improper complexity of our organization, namely, in the inſtance of the judiciary eſtabliſhment, the late adminiſtration has been already vindicated.

As to the "*undue* multiplication of offices and officers," it is ſubſtantially a miſrepreſentation. It would be nothing leſs than a miracle, if in a ſmall number of inſtances, it had not happened that particular offices and officers might have been diſpenſed with. For in the early eſſays of a new government, in making the various eſtabliſhments relative to the affairs of a nation, ſome miſtakes in this reſpect will ariſe, notwithſtanding the greateſt caution. It muſt happen to every government that in the hurry of a new plan, ſome agents will occaſionally be employed who may not be abſolutely neceſſary; and this, where there is every inclination to œconomy. Similar things may have happened under our paſt adminiſtration. But any competent judge, who will take the trouble to examine into it, will be convinced, that there is no juſt cauſe for blame in this particular.

The Preſident has not pointed out the caſes to which he applies the charge; but he has communicated information of ſome retrenchments which he has made, and probably intends that the truth ſhall be inferred from this.

Three inſtances are particularly preſented; theſe ſhall be briefly examined; it will be ſeen that they do not juſtify the imputation. They reſpect certain miniſters at foreign courts; ſome navy agents at particular ports; and ſome inſpectors of the revenue in particular ſtates.

As to the firſt, it is believed to be a pretty juſt idea, that we ought not greatly to multiply diplomatic agencies. Three permanent ones may, perhaps, be found ſufficient in the future progreſs of our affairs: for France, Spain, and England. The expediency of having theſe, is recognized by the conduct of our preſent chief magiſtrate. But, others muſt be employed, and during particular ſeaſons it may be wiſe to do it for a conſiderable length of time. Indeed there is ſtrong ground for an opinion entertained by very ſenſible men, that there ought to be a permanent miniſter at every court with which we have extenſive commercial relations.

Two other miniſters were employed by both the former adminiſtrations, one with Portugal, the other with Holland; and it is aſſerted without fear of denial, that this was done by the firſt preſident with the approbation of Mr. Jefferſon. One other miniſter was employed by the late preſident at the court of Berlin.

A commercial treaty with Portugal is admitted, on all hands, and for obvious reaſons, to be particularly deſirable; as very intereſting branches of our commerce are carried on in the Portugueſe dominions. We are ſtill without any ſuch treaty. To ſend to that court a diplomatic agent to endeavour to effect one, was a meaſure of evident propriety; to recall them before a treaty has been effected, muſt be of queſtionable expediency. The views and circumſtances of nations change; and an opportunity may occur, at ſome particular conjecture, for effecting what was not before poſſible, which may be loſt by the want of a fit agent on the ſpot to embrace it. But admitting that the experiment has now been ſufficiently tried to juſtify its abandonment, ſtill it does not ſo ſow that it was unwiſe to have continued it as long as was; and as this muſt at leaſt reſt in opinion, the continuance, if upon an erroneous calculation in this particular, is no proof of a "diſpoſition to multiply offices" or officers. And thoſe who conſider the nature and extent of our commercial relations with Portugal, will not ceaſe to think it problematical, whether the expenſe of a diplomatic agent, eſpecially in a ſituation in which nothing has been defined by treaty, ought to ſtand in competition with the benefits which may reſult from the preſence of a minister at the court of that kingdom. This conſideration alone is ſufficient to repel the charge.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

NEW. YORK, Feb. 9.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette were yeſterday favored by Mr. Dupont, who came paſſenger in the ſhip Benjamin Franklin, with Paris papers to the 9th and Bordeaux to the 14th of Dec. They afford but few artices of an intereſting nature.

On the 8th December, the minſter of Exterior Relations at Paris, preſented to the firſt conſul, Mr. Livingſton, the envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to the French republic—alſo Mr. Smith, late American Miniſter at the court of Liſbon.

The papers mention, that general Maſſena was nominated ambaſſador to Conſtantinople, and that he would immediately depart for his place of deſtination.

An article from Breſt mentions, that the ſquadron for St. Domingo, had made an attempt to ſail the 30th Nov. but were ſtill detained by contrary winds.

The papers make no mention of the Congreſs at Amiens, or of the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty.

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PARIS, December 6.

Legiſlative Body, Dec. 8.

The order of the day was the diſcuſſion of the contemplated law relative to the convention concluded between the French republic and the United States. The tribunes, Adet, Legonidec and Felix Beaujour, developed the motives which induced the tribunate to adopt it. The orator of the government, not requeſting permiſſion to ſpeak, the diſcuſſion was terminated, and the projet was decreed.

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Captain White, of the ſhip Oliver Elſworth, in 46 days from Amſterdam, came up laſt evening in a pilot-boat. He informs us that he was on ſhore at Dover the 2d of January, and was aſſured that no intelligence had then been received of the ſigning the definitive treaty of peace. He brings no Engliſh newſpapers.

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A letter from Amſterdam dated December 6th, announces the total loſs of the ſhip Cygnet of this port, near Dunkirk, on her paſſage from Yarmouth to Liſbon. Crew ſaved. The Cygnet was owned by John G. Warren.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Newport, (R. I.) to his correſpondent in this city.

"By a letter juſt received from Havanna, dated January 15th, all of our veſſels were on that day permitted to enter their cargoes at the Cuſtom-Houſe."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

Arrived, ſhip Maria Elizabeth, Meyer, Hamburg. Spoke Dec. 24, the ſhip Atlantic, from Philadelphia to Bremen, the captain ſaid he had ſprung a leak, but as he was ſteering up Channel, I ſuppoſe he intended to proceed, and the wind continued freſh till the 30th, when it may be ſuppoſed he got in. Jan. 5, ſpoke the ſhip Tiger, of and from Liverpool to Jamaica, in lat. 36, long. 23. 28th, ſpoke the brig Fame, of Philadelphia, from Egg Harbour, to the Windward Iſlands, lat. 32 long. 65. Feb. 2, ſpoke the ſhip Caledonia, from New-York to Jamaica, lat. 37, 47, long. 71, 40.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

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The Governor of Pennſylvania has returned a bill to the legiſlature of that ſtate without his ſignature. Among other reaſons for ſo doing, he aſſigns the following:

"I conceive the act to be not only unneceſſary and inexpedient, but, in the precedent, alarming to all perſons holding offices during good behaviour. *The tenure of ſuch commiſſions ought not to depend on every gale that blows.* The legiſlature cannot vacate or impair a contract ſolemnly made between the commonwealth and an individual. The office may be aboliſhed in many caſes, but the officer cannot be removed without being convicted of a miſdemeanor in office, unleſs, where otherwiſe ſpecially provided for in our conſtitution."

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, February 9.

An engroſſed bill to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans; and therein to amend the act entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," was read a third time and paſſed. Memorials of ſundry inhabitants of Philadelphia were read, praying a repeal of the act, entitled "an act for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," paſſed February 13, 1801.

Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Sprigg reported the following reſolution, which was agreed to by the Houſe:

Reſolved, That it is expedient to paſs a law incorporating a company for opening a navigable canal, to connect the waters of the Potomack River with thoſe of the Eaſtern branch thereof, thro' Tiber creek, and the low lands at the foot of the capitol hill.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Davenport, from the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, preſented, according to order, a bill to continue in force "an act to augment the ſalaries of certain officers therein mentioned," which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

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Wedneſday, February 10.

Mr. Davis moved a reſolution declaring, that the internal revenues (ſpecifying them) ought to be repealed, and inſtructing the committee of ways and means, to bring in a bill for their repeal.

Mr. Davis aſſigned as reaſons for this motion, that the buſineſs though long ſubmitted to the committee of ways and means, had not yet been reported upon, and the neceſſity of coming to an immediate deciſion.

Thoſe oppoſed to the motion ſtated, that it had been determined in that committeee to repeal the internal revenues; that certain details in the repealing bill were not yet ſettled, but ſoon would be; and that of conſequence no time would be gained by its adoption.

On the queſtion whether the Houſe would take the above motion into conſideration, it paſſed in the negative.—The yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 43, nays 57.

An engroſſed bill making certain partial appropriations for the year 1802, was read a third time and paſſed.

A bill to authoriſe the collection of fees due to the officers of the reſpective courts of Maryland, by perſons reſiding in the territory of Columbia, was read a third time and paſſed. On the paſſage of the bill, the yeas and nays were called, and were, yeas 56, nays 36.

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Thurſday, February 11.

The Houſe decided on the petition of John Carr, in coincidence with the report of the committee of claims, which rejected the prayer of the petition.

The houſe took up the amendments of the ſenate to the bill for the relief of Samuel Dexter, which inſtead of allowing him ſix dollars per day, authorize the ſecretary of the treaſury to advance to him the ſum of 500 dollars, he to account, and committed them to a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend an act, entiled "an act to collect a direct tax," on the detailed proviſions of which a diſcuſſion took place.

Waſhington Society.

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THE Members of the above Society are requeſted to attend an Anniverſary Meeting on Monday the 22d inſtant, at Gadſby's Hotel, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The ſociety will move in proceſſion preciſely at 12 o'clock, to the Preſbyterian Church, where an Oration will be delivered by one of its members.

By order of the Preſident.

G. DENEALE,
Sec'ry.

Feb. 13.

Wanted,

ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, delivered at the Eaſtern Branch Ferry—For which a generous price will be given, if delivered agreably to a contract to be entered into. Apply to

JAMES O'BRIEN.

City of Waſhington,
Feb. 13. 2aw6r†

Notice.

The tenants of William T. Alexander will pleaſe to take notice, that hereafter diſtreſs will be made for all rents due over thirty days, without any reſpect to perſons; and where property cannot be found to ſatisfy the rent, ſuits againſt all perſons concerned will be inſtituted by the particular direction of the proprietor.

JESSE SIMMS,
Attorney for W. T. Alexander.

Feb. 4. d6r

FOR SALE,

An elegant GELDING.

Inquire of the Printers.

POTOMAK COMPANY.

THE Locks at the Great Falls being now completed & boats conſequently being enabled to paſs without interruption to tide water, the preſident and directors have eſtabliſhed toll-gatherers, at Williamſport, Hookes's Falls and the Great Falls, who will receive the reſpective tolls authoriſed by law as per table ſubjoined, and they require all perſons who uſe this navigation, to obſerve the following regulations, which have been deemed indiſpenſibly neceſſary, for the intereſt of the inſtitution and the accommodation of the public

No BOAT will be permitted to paſs the locks at the Great Falls, until the whole tolls payable are diſcharged; but to obviate the delay of ſtopping at the different places above the Great-Falls, where tolls are demandable, any perſon may pay the whole tolls chargeable on ſuch boat and cargo, to the toll-gatherer at the Great-Falls. The Preſident and Directors, however being deſirous of affording every accommodation to the inhabitants of the upper country conſiſtent with the intereſt of the company, have authoriſed the Treaſurer to enter into ſuch arrangements with the owner or conſignee of produce coming down the river, as will ſave the trouble and inconvenience which may ariſe from exacting immediate payment of the tolls on each particular cargo, as ſtipulated by law. Upon application to the treaſurer at George-Town, and ſecuring to his ſatisfaction the payment on demand in George-Town, the City of Waſhington, or Alexandria, of tolls on produce expected down the river, he is directed to give inſtructions to the toll-gatherer at the Great Falls, to allow ſuch produce to paſs, on receiving from the perſon entruſted with the carriage of ſuch produce, his order or the order of the owner or ſhipper of the ſame, for tolls payable thereon upon the perſon or perſons reſiding either in George-Town, the City of Waſhington or Alexandria, according as may have been previouſly arranged with the treaſurer as aforeſaid, but in all caſes the amount of the tolls is to be aſcertained and endorſed on ſaid order by the toll-gatherer.

II. It is recommended to all perſons carrying produce or other articles down or up the river, to bring with the ſame a manifeſt ſigned by the ſhipper, ſhewing the place of ſhipment, the number of packages and contents, to whom belonging, and to whom conſigned, in order to enable the toll-gatherers to aſcertain the different tollage to which the cargo is ſubjected, without the trouble and detention to the parties concerned, of unloading the cargoes for that purpoſe, and to avoid all diſputes reſpecting the payment thereof.

All perſons attempting to defraud the company, by paſſing any of the places where the tolls are payable and not diſcharging the ſame at ſuch place or at the Great Falls as herein provided for, will be informed againſt by the agents of the company, and proſecuted to the utmoſt extent of the law.

On articles landed at Watt's branch, the ſame tolls muſt be paid as are demandable at the Great Falls. Upon articles coming down the river, no tolls are payable at the Little Falls, except upon ſuch as have not paſſed the Great Falls, and no tolls are payable at the Little Falls upon articles paſſing up the river, except upon ſuch as may be unloaded between the Little Falls and the Great Falls.—The rates of tolls at the Little Falls are the ſame as at Conegocheague.

JAMES KEITH, *Preſident*,
JOHN MASON,
WILLIAM H. DORSEY,
JOHN LAIRD. } *Directors.*

January 6, 1802.

TABLE OF TOLLS.

	TOLLS IN STERLING MONEY, AS ESTABLISHED BY LAW.						SAME TOLLS REDUCED TO THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.					
	At or near the mouth of Conegocheague.		*At or near Hookes's Falls.*		*At the Great Falls.*		*At or near the mouth of Conegocheague.*		*At or near Hookes's Falls.*		*At the Great Falls.*	
	Sh.	Pence.	Sh.	Pence.	Sh.	Pence.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
Every pipe or hogſhead of wine, containing more than 65 gallons,	1	6	1	6	3		33	18-54	33	18-54	66	36-54
Every hogſhead of rum or other ſpirits,	1	3	1	3	2	6	27	42-54	27	42-54	55	30-54
Every hogſhead of tobacco,	1		1		2		22	12-54	22	12-54	44	24-54
Every caſk between 65 and 35 gallons, one half of a pipe or hogſhead; barrels one fourth part; and ſmaller caſks or kegs in proportion according to the quality and quantity of their contents of wine or ſpirits,												
For caſks of linſeed oil, the ſame as ſpirits,												
Every buſhel of wheat, peas, beans, or flax ſeed,		½		½		1		50-54		50-54	1	46-54
Every buſhel of Indian corn or other grain, or ſalt,		¼		¼		½		25-54		25-54		50-54
Every barrel of pork,		6		6	1		11	6-54	11	6-54	22	12-54
Every barrel of beef,		4		4		8	7	22-54	7	22-54	14	44-54
Every barrel of flour,		3		3		6	5	30-54	5	30-54	11	6-54
Every ton of hemp, flax, pot-aſh, bar or manufactured iron,	2	6	2	6	5		55	30-54	55	30-54	1 11	6-54
Every ton of pig-iron or caſtings,		10		10	1	8	18	28-54	18	28-54	37	2-54
Every ton of copper, lead, or other ore, other than iron ore,	2		2		4		44	24-54	44	24-54	88	48-54
Every ton of ſtone or iron ore,		5		5		10	9	14-54	9	14-54	18	28-54
Every hundred buſhels of lime,	1	3	1	3	2	6	27	42-54	27	42-54	55	30-54
Every chaldron of coals,		5		5		10	9	14-54	9	14-54	18	28-54
Every hundred pipe ſtaves,		2¼		2¼		4½	4	9-54	4	9-54	8	18-54
Every hundred hogſhead ſtaves, or pipe or hogſhead heading,		1½		1½		3	2	42-54	2	42-54	5	30-54
Every hundred barrel ſtaves, or barrel heading,		1		1		2	1	46-54	1	46-54	3	38-54
Every hundred cubic feet of plank or ſcantling,		10		10	1	8	18	28-54	18	28-54	37	2-54
Every hundred cubic feet of other timber,		5½		5½		11	10	10-54	10	10-54	20	20-54
Every groſs hundred weight of all other commodities or packages,		1½		1½		3	2	42-54	2	42-54	5	30-54
And every empty boat or veſſel, which has not commodities on board to yield ſo much, except an empty boat or veſſel returning, whoſe load has already paid at the reſpective places the ſums fixed at each, in which caſe ſhe is to repaſs toll free.	2	6	2	6	5		55	30-54	55	30-54	1 11	6-54

N. B. A barrel of flour brought from above Conegocheague to tide water pays for tolls in all, 22 cents and 2-9ths of a cent.
A hogſhead of tobacco brought from above Conegocheague to tide water pays for tolls in all, 88 cents and 8-9ths of a cent.

Houſe of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an INN in the Town of Alexandria, in the houſe lately occupied by captain Charles M'Knight, where he intends uſing his utmoſt exertions to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom, which from his experience in the buſineſs he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to do on the moſt reaſonable terms.

January 5. 1aw2teo

JUST RECEIVED

4th proof Jamaica Rum of an excellent quality,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,
Malaga Wine in quarter caſks,
Pimento,
Soft ſhell'd Almonds;
A ſmall conſignment of
Iriſh Linens and Calicoes,
And a parcel of red Clover Seed.

HEWES & MILLER.

8 mo. 4. eo2w

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. A. and W. Ramſay, on King-ſtreet, and which he offers for ſale on moderate terms by the piece or package. *Alſo*,

25 Crates Earthen Ware,

well aſſorted. Sept. 29. eo

LIVERY STABLE,

And HORSES & CARRIAGES

TO HIRE.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he takes horſes on livery, and keeps ſome excellent horſes and carriages to hire.

Alſo,

A few good SADDLE HORSES for ſale.

Apply in part of the houſe formerly the Swan Tavern, King ſtreet, to

JOHN HODGKIN.

Jan. 25. eo18t‡

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburgh. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county will ſhew theſe lands.

I will ſell all or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 11. 20

For Sale or Rent,

THAT handſome, convenient three ſtory *BRICK HOUSE*, lately occupied by Edmund J. Lee, Eſq. in King ſtreet, a few doors weſt of Pitt ſtreet.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15. eo

Alexandria County, ſs.

I do hereby certify, that Wm. Kirby of ſaid county, this day brought before me, A. Faw, one of the juſtices of peace for ſaid county, as a treſpaſſing eſtray, taken on his land, a *Sorrel Horſe*, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, a blaze in his face, two white feet on the off ſide, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, has the diſtemper, and is appraiſed to fifty dollars.

Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1802.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, That whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, may have him again on application to the ſubſcriber, living near the Four Mile Run Mill, between Alexandria and George-Town, on proving property and paying charges.

Wm. KIRBY.

Feb. 10. 1aw3t‡

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